

THE STATE JOURNAL.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY OF TOPEKA

By FRANK P. MACLENNAN.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY.
 DELIVERED BY CARRIER, IS CENTS A WEEK TO ANY PART OF TOPEKA OR SUBURBS, OR AT THE SAME PRICE IN ANY KANSAS TOWN WHERE THIS PAPER HAS A CARRIER SYSTEM. BY MAIL, THREE MONTHS, \$1.00; SIX MONTHS, \$1.75; ONE YEAR, \$3.00. WEEKLY EDITION, PER YEAR, \$1.00.

Address, STATE JOURNAL, Topeka, Kansas.

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The tendency of America is to overdo things. At present the czar business is badly overworked.

It was given out that Secretary Osborn had gone to the mountains, but in view of recent events, it is pretty certain that he is in Chicago.

Mr. Too Sovereign seems content to cling frantically to Debs' coat tails, his only fear being that he may lose his hold as that gentleman switches rapidly around.

The work of restoring order in Chicago would be a comparatively easy matter if there were no saloons. One saloon can undo the work of a thousand soldiers.

Though there appears to be abundant opportunity in Chicago for one to "bare his breast to bullets," Governor Waite's efforts to be on the spot give no evidence of precipitancy.

MR. PULLMAN has very few qualities to admire and very many to detest, but the persistency with which he keeps 1,000 miles from Chicago shows great strength of purpose.

If the churches yesterday offered supplicants to the same throne of grace as before, it shows they are laboring under some misapprehension as to the importance of Mr. Debs.

The natural inclination of most people will be not to ride on Pullman cars, even after the strike is settled. The Pullman company never did have many friends, and it has still less now.

BOSS CROKER has let fall remarks indicating that he may write a book of reminiscences. If Mr. Croker tells all he knows there is no doubt that it will be "mighty interesting," but the Tammany boss won't do that.

The great solicitude the administration at Washington is showing for the subtreasury in Chicago is a hopeful sign. It is the first indication the country has had that the administration cared anything about guarding the people's money.

THAT the rioters were the aggressors in Saturday's battle at Chicago and that the state troops did not fire without the most aggravating provocation is a matter of profound gratification. No one can with any reason say the firing was not perfectly justifiable.

A HUMAN face clock is on exhibition in St. Petersburg shop window. The hands are set in the nose, and everything spoken into the ears is repeated by a phonograph through its mouth. From the latter feature it is unnecessary to state whether the face is that of a man or woman.

The refusal of many lodges of railroad men at different places to strike at a time like this is encouraging and sensible. Whether the cause for striking at first was just or not, further walk-outs would only increase the danger without in any way helping the principle for which the strikers contend.

THERE is little room for doubt that the large part of the Chicago rioters are not workmen, but the fact that such large numbers of men are striking gives the vicious classes an opportunity to commit crime and the result is to prejudice the cause of the workmen. Strikes never have resulted in any lasting good to those enacting them.

THERE is absolutely nothing given away at Pullman. It is true Mr. Pullman did present the town with a public library, but even that is conducted on strictly business principles. Nobody can get a book out of it without buying a membership ticket, and the proceeds of this go to the maintenance of the library and the payment of its current expenses. Among the first buildings built in Pullman were two beautiful churches. But they were not given to the people of the town. They are both rented—the people who use them pay a reasonable price for that use, pay the salaries of the clergy, and who preach in them and all their other incidental expenses.

A LIVELY CAMPAIGN.

FIGHTING COLONEL BRECKINRIDGE IN THE ASHLAND DISTRICT.

Something About His Democratic Opponents, Owens and Settle—Major McDowell, the Republican Champion, a Descendant of Henry Clay.

If there was ever a livelier political campaign than that which is now being waged for the congress nomination in that part of old Kentucky that is known as the Ashland district, the American people would like to know about it. Happily, though often predicted since the beginning of hostilities, there has been no shooting as yet. This statement must be made with caution. It is true enough at the date of this writing, but it may not be so when these words meet the reader's eye in cold type, for it



W. C. OWENS.

takes but a mighty short time to do a lot of very effective shooting, and it is matter for surprise, this year of blood and disaster and reprisals, that the shedding of blood in the Ashland district has been delayed so long.

The public is well informed regarding the pre-existing facts of the situation—the circumstances, that is, of the legal contest in which he came off second best; that W. C. E. Breckinridge, the sitting member from the Ashland district, had to go through with Madeline Pollard for an opponent, and the opposition that has developed against him on social purity grounds. The public should also be aware of the fact that down to the present time a Democratic nomination in the Ashland district has been equal to an election; that the battle now raging is for the nomination only, and that it is quite within the bounds of possibility that there may be more than one Democratic nominee this fall. If there is, the fight for the election will doubtless be a harder one than that for the nomination. Colonel Breckinridge's chief opponents in the present fight are Owens and Settle, the first named being perhaps the more prominent of the two.

William C. Owens is a citizen of Georgetown, Ky., a town located about 60 miles from Lexington, the state capital. He is a man who has already made a record as a public official, having served many years in the state legislature and more than one term as speaker of the lower house. Moreover, he is not unknown outside of Kentucky, for at the last national convention of the Democratic party he was made temporary chairman and won praise by the dignified manner with which he acquitted himself on that occasion. He is about 46 years of age, a bachelor, and his family, like the Breckinridge family, is of the blue grass aristocracy. He is a lawyer with a good practice and a liberal income. His personal habits are indicated by those who know him when they speak of him as "a free liver and convivial spirit, but of unswerving reputation." When it is added that he plays as stiff a game of poker as any man in the state, it will be clear to the reader undoubtedly that he is a typical Kentucky gentleman. Between him and Breckinridge there has long existed a bitter personal feeling, and that fact accounts in some degree for the extraordinary vigor which Mr. Owens has infused into the present contest.

Evans E. Settle, the second Democratic opponent of the gallant colonel, is a lawyer, like the others, and is a present



EVANS E. SETTLE.

member of the state legislature. He has always been on terms of friendliness with Breckinridge, and they have spoken from the same platform during the present campaign. Mr. Settle's fight has in many ways lacked much of being as vigorous as Mr. Owens'. In his addresses Settle has been so careful in the matter of allusions to the Pollard scandal as to excite serious apprehensions that his canvass is merely a blind in the interests of the colonel. In other words, it is claimed by some Owens men that Settle does not hope to be nominated, but does expect to divide the opposition to Breckinridge's nomination, and so bring about the latter's success. Of course this is indignantly denied by Mr.

Settle and his friends, but this denial does not appear to be taken as being greatly significant, because it is a denial and not an admission that would be put forth if the charges were true, and nothing is added to its weight by the fact that Breckinridge's friends are quite as strenuous in voicing the denial as are Settle's.

Major Henry Clay McDowell is certain, as things look now, to be the Republican nominee—that is, if Breckinridge should succeed in winning the Democratic nomination. Notwithstanding the fact that his political affiliations have not been acceptable to the bulk of the best people of the Ashland district in the past, there are not wanting those who declare that thousands of good Democratic votes would be cast for him in preference to Breckinridge. He is a cousin of the late General Irvin McDowell of the United States army and has the blood of the famous Clay family in his veins, being grandnephew to Henry Clay. His wife is great-granddaughter to the same eminent statesman, and their home is Ashland, the old time estate of the Clay family. Major McDowell is the richest resident of his part of the state, he is recognized as one of the leading citizens by all classes, and Ashland is a social center. His wife's father was the third Clay of the name of Henry and was killed in the Mexican war at the battle of Buena Vista. The fine old residence at Ashland is furnished expensively and tastefully, and its contents include a remarkably well selected library of rare and valuable books. Major McDowell has never been personally prominent in politics. His ownership of some of the finest blooded horses in Kentucky has, however, made him very well known. Among the famous horses that have been raised on the Ashland estate was the stallion Dictator, sire of some of the fastest trotters in the world, including Phalaris, Jay Eye See, Nancy Hanke, etc. So much for the standard bearers in the fight against Colonel Breckinridge. His career and characteristics are too well known to need space here. The fight itself has presented some truly curious phases.

Perhaps one of the most interesting of these has been the publication of a book containing the record made daily of the words and doings of Madeline Pollard by a young woman in the pay of the colonel during the trial of the notorious breach of promise case. It was a piece of ingenuity worthy of a Breckinridge to hire a woman to worm herself into the confidence of the plaintiff during the progress of the suit, and it was a logical sequence to bring out the book at the time. Whether or not it will serve the proposed purpose of counteracting the feeling of aversion that has manifested itself in some quarters because of the revelations made on



ASHLAND, HOME OF HENRY CLAY McDOWELL, the trial against the man who is now being tried a second time by a jury composed of the voters of his own neighborhood will be decided by time.

Throughout the entire campaign so far most of the women of the district have been against him, and their opposition has not been lessened by the fact that his managers have revived many old scandals concerning members of such families as do not now countenance his candidacy. In return for these tactics on his part an old scandal of a financial nature, in which he figured as principal, has been raked up against him. In many places flags and banners and transparencies bearing mottoes directly referring to the social significance of the campaign have been displayed, and these have in several instances added greatly to the existing tension. At one place a flag inscribed with the words, "Protect American Womanhood," was torn into small pieces and trampled under foot by the crowd, and this action, so the telegraph states, was participated in by some of the women who were present.

Mr. Owens, like Major McDowell, is something of a turf devotee, and this characteristic is held up as being against both of them among the Methodists and Presbyterians of the district, who are very numerous.

It can be readily seen why the inhabitants of the Ashland district, no matter what their preferences regarding the congressional nomination may be, are already tired of the present campaign. They are a proud people, and the charges and countercharges that have been made and are sure to be made later are likely to implicate some whose standing in society and public life has always been unimpeached till now. Very few of these charges—perhaps none of them—will be proved. In fact, they are and will be of a nature extremely difficult to substantiate. But they will be quite as difficult to disprove and are certain to leave lasting stains, whether true or not.

It is this that excites apprehensions of bloodshed, for with regard to the social honor of the women of his household the Kentuckian has held from time immemorial that the only thing that will wipe out a stain is gore. If shooting once begins, there is no telling where it will end or for how many generations the feuds it engenders will last. The fact that there are yet rising of two months to be lived through before the holding of the Democratic convention—called for Sept. 15—is to be deplored, for that is enough time to work the whole district into a frenzy. The Republican convention will be held on Sept. 28. In the meantime there may be exciting telegrams to the newspapers from the Ashland district "most any day." HENRY ALLERTON.

TO AVOID WAR.

Almost Universal Peace Reigns Between All Nations.

It is Due to This Country's Example Says Mr. McCreary.

THE GEARY LAW.

It Was Managed With Good Feeling on Both Sides.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—[Special.]—"You have occasionally mentioned the interesting fact that the world now enjoys universal peace," said Chairman McCreary of the foreign affairs committee, "but you really have not done the subject justice. You newspaper men are a little inclined to touch only the outside and striking features without going into the causes, and you should add that not only is the world at peace, but there are now more agencies working for peace than ever before, so far as history gives account. Have you noticed that in every country in the world that has anything like a constitutional government the radical peace party is now in power, and even in despotic governments the monarchs appear peacefully inclined? Perhaps there is something in the idea of a great world influence, but more likely it is the result of advancing civilization, of Christianity and several other forces, and I think the cost of war has a great deal to do with it. Be that as it may, however, I am almost persuaded that we are fast learning how to avoid war, that the great example of the United States has had its effect upon the world, and that after all the sneering and skepticism we may be quite near to that time the prophet foresaw when swords and spears shall be turned into implements of peace, and nations learn the art of peace no more."

The Geary Law.

"You ought, however, to go deeper into the philosophy of it, and in that line let us consider our own country first. While it does not become us to boast of what this committee has done, I am perfectly satisfied that it will be written in history that Mr. Cleveland's was the great peace administration of the age, and that it has managed all its foreign relations with ability and dignity and in a spirit of real Christian earnestness for peace. We first had the Chinese complication to deal with. The Geary law, you remember, was evaded, and I therefore introduced from this committee a bill defining what is a laborer and what is a merchant in the meaning of our law."

"The whole affair was managed most pleasantly by the state department here and the result is that there is the best of feeling on both sides, and both governments are well satisfied, and what is of more importance to the far west, while there were but 105,000 Chinese supposed to be liable to the law, 107,000 have registered. The bill I reported also extended the time for them to register, and everything proved perfectly satisfactory, and the relation between the two nations were never better than now."

"Our next complication was in the Hawaiian business, of which the country has probably heard enough. It amounts to very little for critics to point out minor mistakes here and there when the general policy is correct. It has been the settled policy of this nation from the first to concede to other peoples the same independence in their domestic affairs that we have claimed for ourselves. Mr. Cleveland took his position at the start on this ground that we had no more right to stimulate a revolution in Hawaii than in any other country, and that the policy pursued in Chile when the government of Balmaceda was assaulted was the right policy to have pursued in Honolulu."

Cases Settled Amicably.

"Neither in Chile nor Brazil did the revolutionists send word to the American minister that they were unable to protect themselves and wanted the aid of American marines, and had they done so the request would have been refused, although American warships were in their harbors. We took the high ground that precisely the same principles should have governed in Hawaii. The revolution in Hawaii was not from this committee that the action of Minister Stevens was contrary to the traditions of our republic, and therefore to be condemned, was sustained in the house by a majority of 101. The subsequent proceedings in Hawaii have nothing to do with the morality of our present action. We have but one duty—to allow the people of Hawaii to work out their own problem, to adhere to our traditional policy and to stand up for equal justice to all nations, weak or powerful, and to have entangling alliances with none."

"We have not yet seen what has been the matter of Berlin sea and the Philib Islands, but we submitted the matter to arbitration, and we stand by the results. Besides the arbitrators on behalf of Great Britain and the United States there was one appointed by France and one by Sweden and Norway, and the moral effect of the arbitration has been great. The bill I reported from this committee to enforce the award speedily passed both houses and became a law, and similar legislation has been adopted by the parliament. Great Britain and our country have never been on better terms than now, and the same may be said of all our foreign relations. This committee has reported more important measures than at any session for a long time and all in the interest of peace. We are yet to have our day in the house and have 13 bills to dispose of, but none of any serious importance. Our action in 1870 in submitting the Alabama claims to arbitration has been a great example, and the rest, as I said, is due to advancing civilization, to education and the spirit of Christianity, which have brought the great nations very near together."

International Trade.

"In England, Gladstone has been pre-eminently the friend of peace and arbitration, and his successors are evidently of the same mind. The same might be said of Sadi Carnot, and I regard the election of Casimir-Perier as a notice to the world that France is for peace. Even the German emperor, who will observe, has recently seized every occasion to advocate peaceful methods, and in Russia and eastern Europe, according to all our advice, the same tendency prevails. Improved methods of warfare have made it more expensive, and in spite of hostile tariffs there is a steady increase of international trade. Trade is the handmaiden of peace. Commercial freedom would now render war a very remote possibility if not actually impossible. What we want is to trade with all nations and to fight none. Every advocate of peace ought to vote for commercial freedom. But if I continue on this line I shall run it into politics."

IVORY SOAP

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